SENATOR VEST

PLEADS IN VAIN FOR FREE IM-PORTATION OF CIDER.

His Appeal to the New Englanders in the Name of Temperance has no Effect-The Senate Places Duty on Salt-Flowers. Plants and Cuttings, Heavily Taxed-The Duty on Citrus Fruits Made Almost Pro-

Washington, June 16 .- The senate made rapid work on the tariff bill today. There were no long speeches and the debate was of a snappy character, which at times, enlivened, but did not delay the serious work on the bill. Thirteen pages were disposed of, carrying the senate through the agricultural schedule and up to schedule H., relating to spirits, wines, etc. During the day the paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruit and nuts, meat products and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. The finance committee proposed many changes, in the main advancing rates somewhat over those heretofore reported. The committee was sustained on every vote, although a contest was made on almost every paragraph. Senlator Vest's motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected-yeas, 24; nays, 31. The important paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over at the suggestion of Senator Allison, who expressed hope that this duty on tea might be dispensed with.

The first contest of the day was over condensed milk. Senator Jones moved to make the rate 20 per cent. ad valorem, which was lost. Senator Vest moved to put cabbages

on the free list-lost. When cider was reached. Senator Vest said he "drew the line at cider." After three weeks of arduous labor the democrats had succeeded in only one instance in securing a slight reduction les in every New England festival and in the west and the south, wherever the apple is raised and used." If there was a temperance man on the republican side of the chamber, to him Senator Vest appealed. He had been in Europe and had seen there that the us of light wines, beer and cider was the right road to temperance and he was sorry he was not there now instead of struggling hopelessly with the tariff. "Give up the struggle," suggested

Senator Frye, amid laughter. The amendment was disagreed to-

yeas, 21; nays, 28. In the paragraph on eggs, not otherwise provided for, Senator Vest moved to reduce the rate from 5 cents to 3 cents per dozen-rejected.

In the paragraph on hay Senator Allison withdrew the committee amendment, leaving the rate of \$4 per ton. On honey, Senator Vest moved to reduce the rate from 20 cents per gallon

to 10 cents-disagreed to. On hops, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, moved to reduce the committee rate from 12 cents to 8 cents per pound. Senator Jones said the import of hops was infinitesimal, so little revenue could be derived from the duty. American hops were exported in large quantities and controlled the world's market.

Senator Vest submitted a memorial from New York and St. Louis brewers urging that the rate be placed at 8

Senator Jones' amendment was disagreed to-yeas, 22; nays, 28; and the committe rate of 12 cents per pound was then agreed to.

On onions, Senator Vest moved to reduce the rate from 40 to 20 cents per bushel-rejected. On peas Senator Allison proposed a

committee modification, making the rates on pease, green, in bulk, 30 cents per bushel; dried pease 30 cents; split pease 40 cents; agreed to.

Senator Allison offered a new paragraph covering flowers as follows: "Orchids, drosinas, chrotons, azalias, 30 per cent. ad valorem; tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, jonquils, lilies, lilies of the valley, and all bulbs and bulbous roots used for growing flowers, 30 per cent. ad valorem; natural flowers, preserved or fresh, for decorative purposes, 30 per cent. ad valorem."

"I am bound to say this is an outrage," declared Senator Vest. "That we should place a tax on flowers, brought into our homes and to adorn our dead, is an outrage. It is simply designed to allow these nurserymen to raise their prices. What will our republican friends tax next? Will it be the air that we breath? Will they be taking the atmosphere and taxing the oxygen, and hydrogen, and nitrogen, because they are raw materials?"

(Laughter). Senator Jones, of Arkansas, protested against making it a crime for our people to beautify and decorate the homes and bring a little brightness into them. He moved to strike out the clause beginning "tulips, hyacinths, etc.;"-rejected 25 to 33, and Senator Allison's new paragraph was then agreed to.

On stocks, seedlings, etc., Senator Allison, for the committee, proposed several changes, making the rate on stocks, cuttings, etc., of myrobolan plum or mohaleb or mazzard cherry, 50 and 15 per cent. ad valorem per 1,000 plants; stocks, etc., of pear, apple, quince or upon by Mr. Butier and told that if he St. Julian plum \$1 and 15 per cent. ad valorem, per 1.000 plants; rose 21/2 cents each—agreed to.

At this point Senator Pettus, of Alabama, gave notice of an amendment to the sugar schedule, making unlawful the importation of sugar by any trust or combination formed in restraint of trade or to increase the price of sugar. The amendment provides that such sugar when imported shall be forfeited to the government and that the attorney general shall take steps to enforce this

forfeiture. On potatoes, Senator Allison withdrew the committee amendment of 20 kents per bushel, leaving the house rate purposes of the organization are deof 25 cents per bushel. This brought the senate to the fish paragraphs, and a number of committee amendments

were agreed to. Fruits and nuts were then taken up. For the paragraph relating to oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit and pomelos, the committee had substituted the rate all over the United States. of 1 cent per pound for the house rate of % per cent. on the fruit and 30 per cent, ad valorem on the boxes, etc. The

paragraph caused some discussion. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, presented a statement showing that the proposed rate would be prohibitory on foreign oranges, lemons, etc.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, characterized this as a wanton and cruel tax on the pocrer people of the country, showing the devastating effects of protection carried to an extreme. These

rates, he declared, were devised solely for a greedy and selfish interest. The consumer including the fever stricken hospital patient, had been forgotten. The increase was more than 400 per cent, on the present law and more than 200 per cent, over the McKinley law.

Senator Perkins, of California, championed the interests of the citrus fruit growers of California. He said that the price of foreign lemons was put up when there was a serious need of them in the hospitals. Much of this class of fruit brought disease and had to be condemned by the authorities.

Senator White, of California, also supported the proposed rates, differing with his democratic associates in their statement that the duty would be ex-

The paragraph was then agreed to as reported.

On paragraph 266, orange peel or lemon peel preserved, etc., and cocoanut meat, the committee rate was changed, on motion of Senator Allison, to 21/2 cents per pound, the remainder of the paragraph being agreed to. Pine apples went over at the request

of Senator Quay. On almonds, the rates were changed on motion of Senator Allison to 3 cents per pound on unshelled almonds and 6 cents on shelled almonds. Filberts and walnuts were agreed to as reported, also peanuts and nuts of all kinds not specially provided for.

Meat products were next considered. The paragraphs as to fresh beef, etc., prepared meat and dead game were agreed to. Poultry was agreed to at 3 cents per pound on live and 5 cents on

Paragraph 283, fixing the rate on salt in bags at 12 cents per 100 pounds and in bulk 8 cents per 100, occasioned strong opposition.

Senator Vest said free salt, free lumber, free wool and the income tax were the features which reconciled him to the Wilson bill. Salt was one of the great preservatives of nature, like the air and water, and yet an excessive duty was to be placed on it. He moved to strike out the entire salt paragraph, with a view to placing salt on the free listdisagreed to-yeas, 24; nays, 31; Senator McEnery voting in the negative

with the republicans. Senator Mills, of Texas, gave notice of an amendment to the bill providing and he appealed to New England to that only 75 per cent. of the duties come to the rescue of cider, "the liquor | shall be levied against countries whose of our boyhood, the beverage which mints are open to the free and unlimcheers but not inebriates, which spark- ited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

> The bill was laid aside at 5 o'clock, and a message from the president was announced.

> Senator Davis, of Minnesota, immediately secured an executive session. At 5:35 o'clock p. m., the senate ad

THE TOBACCO TRUST TRIAL.

Additional Testimony on the Part of the Prosecution as to Contracts of Dealers With the Company.

New York, June 16 .- The trial of the indicted heads of the American Tobacco Company was resumed before Judge Fitzgerald in the court of special sessions

The first witness called by the prosecution was H. J. Park, a son of the senior member of the firm of Park & Tilford. He testified that he dealt in cigarettes previous to January, 1890. He bought cigarettes previous to that date from the American Tobacco Company. As a result of a conversation held between his father and Mr. Butler about January, 1893, which he overheard, about 22,500 cigarettes made by a revival of the American Tobacco Company were returned to the manufac-Cross examined by Mr. Choate, the wit-

ness said his firm was incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey. According to the terms of consignment the firm was privileged to send back the cigarettes returned as related in direct examination. He did not think they were sent back cause they could not be sold. He did not understand that there was any threat or intimidation implied by Mr. Butler. He understood the latter to tell his father that if he read the contract carefully he would see that he could not consistently sell other goods. In selling the goods of the American Tobacco Company to retailers his firm did not fix the retail price. His was the only firm he knew of that had a contract with the American Tobacco Company not to sell the company's goods below price, and not to deal with firms handling other cigarettes. Before Mr. Park was excused, the disfrict attorney wanted to know if the defense would produce Mr. Butler, if required for the purpose of identification. The defense objected and after some wrangling the district attorney applied to Judge ruzgerald for a bench warrant

for Mr. Butler. After some further ar-

gument the defense promised to produce

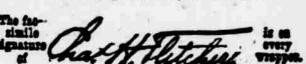
Mr. Butler at the afternoon session of Robert C. Brown, manager of the Owl Cigar Company testified that in October, 1894, he had begun to handle a brand of cigarettes made by the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company. Previous to that he signed the "consignment" contract of the American Tobacco Company. Shortly after he began handling the opposition brand he telephoned an order to the American Tobacco Company. He was notified of some suspension in the filling of his orders. The next day an agent of the American Tobacco Company, who said his name was Dunstable, called and told Mr. Brown that the American Tobacco Company could fill no more orders for him. Mr. Brown then called at the office of the American Tobacco Company and had an interview with a representative of the company, who assured his customer that there would be no further trouble: that his orders would be promptly filled thereafter. All that was necessary for him to do was to "remain loyal to the

American Tobacco Company. Daniel Dressler, a tobacco jobber of Brooklyn, testified that he had called wanted to handle American Tobacco Company's goods he would have to cease handling any outside brands. Dressler asked Butler what he would do with his stock and Butler told him: "Throw it in the river if you like." Later, Dressler testified, Mr. Butler called upon him and made an offer for his supply of the independent brand which he was carrying. Court adjourned until Friday. The prothe noise of the tearing down of the Tombs prison.

Anti-Lynch Law Society Founded. Columbus, Ohio, June 16.-The National Anti-Mob and Lynch Law Association has been incorporated. The clared to be to discourage mob and lynch law within the United States and to agitate public sentiment with a view to securing such legislation as will suppress such practice by providing adequate punishment for violators. It is proposed to form branch associations United States. A commission of five per-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



THE ANNEXATION TREATY

SIGNED BY THE PROPER PARTIES AND SENT TO THE SENATE.

It is Accompanied by a Message From the President-Synopsis of the Terms of the Treaty-Strong Opposition of Some Senstors-Proposition to Make Hawaii Part of Washington or Oregon-To Push the Matter in Committee.

Washington, June 16.-The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands reached the senate chamber at 5 o'clock today. The senate at once went into executive session and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President Mc-Kinley, accompanying the treaty and the treaty itself, were read to the senate. They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of senators who will bitterly oppose the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, White, Caffrey. Pettigrew and McEnery. As soon as the reading of the documents were completed, Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the message and the treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion and under the rules a single objection carried the motion over until tomorrow. Senator Davis gave notice that at the next executive session he would press the motion for publication as all the essential facts and an almost verbatim copy of the treaty had been published in the press of the country.

There was some discussion as to when the treaty might be considered, and Senator White asked if it was the intention to push it at this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California senator said: "I desire to announce that I am prepared to stay here all summer to prevent the ratification of the treaty, which I consider a very bad proposition.'

"I'll join you," said Senator Pettigrew. of South Dakota. The message of the president was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the islands and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grew more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between people related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, said the president, the predominence of the United States had been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands into closer reations with the United States and those relations had grown more firm by suc eeding events. At the time the tripartite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States, because this government held that there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States which placed the islands under the especial care of this country, and that this government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii. The annexation of the islands, said the president, and making them a part of the United States was in

accordance with the established policy of The president called attention to th ernment of Hawaii offered to annex the islands to the United States in 1851, but on accourt of what was deemed best policy the annexation was not accepted by this country. He stated that the United States virtually exercised a protectorate over the islands since the first American mission, and guaranteed the group. The islands had been largely settled by our people, and our people were now interested in them. American interests predominated and we had grown to consider them under our own protection. The present treaty was in the light of a consummation of what had practi-

cally been in existence for years. Referring to the treaty negotiated under he Harrison administration. President McKinley said that the failure to accept the profer of annexation in 1893, while not wholly without its value, as it had demonstrated that the existing government could maintain itself, and no question could be raised of the authority of the present government to negotiate the present treaty, or of its right to yield the sovereignity of the islands,

The treaty was signed at 9:20 o'clock this morning at the state department by Secretary Sherman, for the United States and Messrs, Hatch, Thurston and Kinney waiian representatives had brought with them a gold pen in a plain holder, and at their request this was used for all of the signatures. Secretary Sherman signed first the copy intended to be held here while Minister Hatch signed first he Hawaiian copy of the treaty, his fellow commissioners coming next in order, Mr. Thurston first, followed by Mr. Kenney The treaties were sealed by Assistant Secretary Cridler with a private seal carried on his watch chain, the copies were handed to their respective custodians, and the treaty was made as complete as the executive branch of the government could effect it. There was a general exchange of congratulations between the parties to the ceremony, and after a photograph had been taken of the commissioners, th

ceremony was ended Before the final signature of the doc ment the secretary of state was present ed with a formal protest by the Japanese government, through its legation here. against the consummation of the agree ment. The protest is understood to b based on a proposition that the special treaties now existing between Japan and Hawaii, under which the Japanese enjoy advantages, will be affected injuriously

by complete annexation. The treaty proved to be a simple doct ment of six articles based in its essentia details upon the treaty negotiated b Hon, John W. Foster, during the ac ministration of President Harrison. The islands are ceded practically without conditions, leaving the United States to pur sue its own course with reference to their management. The first article reads a

"The government of the Hawaiian lands hereby cedes, from the date of th exchange of the ratifications of thi treaty, absolutely and without reserve, to the United States forever all rights of sovereignity or whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian islands and their de-United States every sovereign right of which, as an independent nation, it is now possessed; and henceforth said Hawaiian islands shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United

States. The Hawaiian government ceded to the United States the absolute ownership of all the public lands, public buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications, military and naval equipments and all other government property. It is specifically provided, however, that the existing land laws of the United States shall not apply to the public lands of Hawaii, but that special laws shall be made from time to time for groes with machetes. Ten of the intheir disposition, the proceeds of any sales of these lands to be applied to educational purposes in the islands. The islands are for the present to con-

stitute a territory of the United States,

their local laws remaining in force until new ones are enacted. A local legislature is provided for, but, the veto power is vested entirely in the president of the sons, consisting of three Americans and two Hawaiians, to be nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate. is provided for the purpose of formulating the mode of government for the islands. The treaties of the United States with other countries are substituted for the treaties of Hawaii with the same countries in controlling the international rela-tions of the islands. Further immigration of Chinese laborers to the islands is prohibited and the laws restricting Chinese immigration to the United States are made to apply to the prevention of Chinese removing from Hawaii to this coun-

This country agrees to assume the debt to come out all right.

of the island republic to the extent of

The five commissioners provided for it the treaty are expected to make recommendations to congress as to new laws, and also as regards the form of government. The present form of local government is to continue in the Islands for the present, except that the president of the United States is to have immediate veto power over the acts of the Hawaiian legslative assembly.

Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, is a very ardent annexationist, and the treaty in his hands will be pushed with vigor. While he will not attempt to have it considered if it interferes with the tariff bill, which has the right of way over everything now, he will have early action in committee so that the treaty will be taken up whenever opportunity offers.

While there is a very large sentiment in favor of ratification it will be necessary to convince a number of senators whose votes are necessary that the treaty is a proper measure, as these senators are among the doubtful men in the senate who have taken no stand either for or against the measure. Friends of the treaty say that the attitude of Japan and the comments of the English press will have a tendency to create an American sentiment in favor of ratification.

Senator Chilton, of Texas, says he opposed to annexation of Hawaii if it is to become a state. He presents a proposition that in case of annextion Hawaii should be divided into counties and made a part of Oregon or Washington so that no political party can at some future time in some exigency admit the islands as a state and secure two United States senators. Senator Wilson said he would be glad to have Hawaii added to Washington. Senators Bacon and Clay, and some

others who are not inclined to oppose ratification, say that they think there should be no hasty action. While not declaring themselves in favor of the treaty. hey say they wish to give it careful consideration. Quite a number of democratic senators

are believed to favor ratification. Among those who are said to be actually in favor of the treaty or lean that way are Senators Morgan, Turpie, Daniel, Rawlins Cockrell, Roach and McLaurin. The populists are pretty generally sup-

posed to be in favor of ratification, al though no expression has been heard from Senator Allen. Senators White, of California, and Caffery of Louisiana, are considered among the most vigorous opponents of

ratification and it is believed that Senators Gray and Mills of the foreign relations committee, also will oppose ratifica tion. It is regarded as utterly impossible to make anything like an accurate esti mate of the strength of either the annexationists or the opponents, at present The fact that there is such a strong feel ng among some senators that any action should be proposed until the next session prevents making any estimate of the vote n the senate.

How An English Orator Was Made When Mr. Balfour came to be chief

secretary for Ireland he had to speak hand of it. I remember well the first night he had to deliver a speech of any magnitude; it was in introducing the Coercion bill. The bill was a very drastic measure, and there were misgivings even among Mr. Balfour's own friends as to its wisdom or necessity; and when Mr. Balfour sat down, after passing rather shamefacedly through a hurricane of derision, anger, and interrogation from the Irish benches, the cause of coercion and of Mr. Balfour seemed to be lost. These were the days in which Mr. Goschen was regarded as the great man of the unionist party; and I also remember from that period the look of almost child-like delight with which Mr. Balfour looked up at Mr. Goschen as he drove home, with all the effectiveness of a great and trained debater, the case which Mr. Balfour should have made and had failed to make for himself. But time went on: every night Mr. Balfour was subjected to a torrent of questions; his policy in Ireland was of a character to provoke constant parliamentary attack; and the result was that having to fight nightly for his life, Mr. Balfour was kept in constant practice and the house woke up one day to find that the stumbling, ineffective, and almost despised man had grown to be one of the most effective and powerful and ready debaters of the house of commons. The struggle in Ireland was such as to bring out his peculiar powers. To defend a regime of coercion in a free nation and before a representative assembly, with all the representatives of the coerced nation arrayed on the other side, required a wonderful subtletythe power to obscure issues in words; above all, a fearlessness of partisanship which only a strong and clear mind could have grasped. The only man in the house of com-

mons who seems to have inherited parliamentary style as Mr. Balfour. Lightness of touch would perhaps best describe its chief characters—the power, that is to say, of expressing one's opinions clearly and strongly, and yet with out unnecessary emphasis, with selfcontrol and with good temper. And then the house of commons dearly loves its little joke, and especially a little joke with a personal touch in it The personal touch must not be malignant-for the house of commons is really a good natured assembly- Englishmen generally are good natured, and do not relish, therefore, anything like bitter personal attack. Besides, men of even strong political antagonism are united by many ties-sometimes by blood relationship; sometimes by joint commercial enterprises; often by strong personal friendships. This is the style which Mr. Balfour has cultivated with great ability; with this consequence, that he is now listened to with almost equal pleasure by friend and by foe.-From "The Celebrities of the House of Commons" by T. P. O'Connor, in Harper's Magazine for June.

News From Cuba.

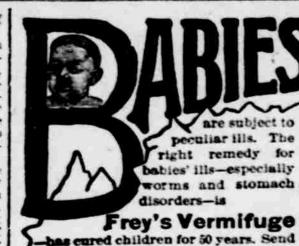
Bandera succeeded in destroying a body of Spanish near Sabana. General Bandera placed his men in ambush and then instructed five scouts to approach a fort where the Spaniards were barricaded. The Spaniards salied from the fort in pursuit of the scouts, who cunningly fell back leading their pursucrs into the heart of Bendera's ambush. A hot fight ensued, first with musketry, but finally hand-to-hand. All of General Bandera's men were nesurgents were killed and the entire pursuing party of the Spaniards.

At Alguiza, a town of 3,000 souls, 178 persons died last month from hunger and destitution.

Joaquin Vargas, an American citizen, has been arrested at Remedios, He has retained Jose Pando as his counsel and the latter will make a protest if the authorities proceed to try Vargas by court-martial. It is reported from Remedios that

Pancho Carillo has directed that the insurgent leader Fanteya, a mulatto, be court-martialed and shot. From Jaruco come reports of the successful landing of an expedition.

Rocky Mount Argonaut: In spite of cold nights and cool days the crops are looking fairly well. Although not far ad-



A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

for illus, book about the ills and the

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, M&

remedy. One bettle mallet for 25 cents.

With the View of Robbery, Martin Ensley Tries to Kill His Life Long Friend. C, D. Collins, a Wealthy Tennesseean.

St. Louis, June 16 .- C. D. Collins, wealthy Tennesseean, was lured to his probable death Tuesday night by a man he had known since boyhood and with whom he has been on terms of intimate friendship for six pears. His assailant is Martin Ensley, of Memphis whose father, Colonel Enoch Ensley, was one of the most prominent mine owners and planters of the south.

Ensley induced his companion to visit Meramec Highlands, a summer resort fifteen miles from here. On the plea of illness he led him to a clump of bushes about seventy-five yards from the hotel. There stepping behind his victim he dealt him blow after blow on the head with a hammer he had purchased presumably for the purpose of committing the murder.

When the pounding had reduced Colins to a state of insensibility Ensley stooped over the prostrate body and tore from a vest pocket a roll of bills that amounted to \$6,000. He started up the hill and passed the money to an accomplice who is believed to have escaped on a trolley car. Then the wouldbe murderer ran down the path leading to the Meramec river. Two men saw the assault and the robbery and witnessed the transfer of the money and the escape of the principal and his accomplice. Charles Feiter, a baker employed at the inn, and a gardener wish to clear out shop worn stock, by who had been engaged about the grounds a fortnight, were the witnesses. They ran to the inn and notified night Watchman Busch and told trade of this country. This means that him the story. Collins was removed to the cigarettes made by the American Tohis wounds.

Ensley when arrested protested his nnocence, claiming that he too, had been assaulted.

All this occurred about midnight. At o'clock this morning two deputy sheriffs from Clayton, the county seat, arrived at Meramec Highlands. They searched the grounds for a weapon and discovered a new hammer covered with blood. On Ensley was found \$600 which at first was supposed to be part of the stolen money.

At day break Ensley was driven over o Kirkwood and identified by Collins as his assailant.

Memphis, Tenn., June 16.-The Assoflated Press dispatch announcing the murderous assault upon C. D. Collins, at St. Louis last night by a man supposed to be Martin Ensley, formerly a well known resident of Memphis, has

created a decided sensation here. New York friends of the Ensley famly are inclined to discredit the report Martin Ensley is one of the best known ex-residents of the Bluff City. He is a son of the late Enoch Ensley, who was one of the widest known residents of the south-an extensive mine owner near Birmingham, the owner and operator of the largest plantation in the south prior to the war, a money lender and leader in politics and society.

Martin Ensley married Miss Bettie Seldon, of Memphis, one of the most prominent society belles in the state. The couple did not live happily together and about a year ago Mrs. Ensley brought suit for divorce, charging non-support. Ensley made no defense and a divorce was granted. In a bill in court recently, an item referred to the reduced state of Ensley's finances.

Georgia Bankers in Conference.

Warm Springs, Ga., June 16.-The Georgia Bankers' Association convened here today. Eighty members answered to their names. During the morning several resolutions were brought up. The most important of these was the report of the chairman of the legislative committee, J. A. McCord, of Atlanta. The committee suggested a new banking law, calculated to throw a greater safe-guard around the banking in the state, the depositor and the stock holder. It recommends that a fine of \$5,000 or not less than one year in the penitentiary be the penalty for receiving deposits in an insolvent bank. It proposes to improve the present order of the bank examiner, giving the state officers more authority. The resolution was tabled until the next meeting which will be at Tybee island. Many resolutions have been adopted, one to eliminate finances from politics and suggesting that a committee of financiers be appointed who will decide the money question. The bankers say that lots of money is borrowed and that after the adjournment of congress the promised prosperity will come.

A Flood and Poker Sufferer "I wish you would send us a poker

table," said a resident of a little town Havana, June 16 .- via Key West .- A in the North Louisiana overflow to a vislarge force under General Quintin itor whom he supposed to be in some way connected with the distribution of Government rations to the flood suffers. "Here we are playing around this darn ed old drygoods box and I'm losing righ along; but if I could sit at a table and get my legs under it you ought to see me

"What good would that do you?" "Well, I don't exactly know; I never held out a card in all my life, and I'd sooner go broke a thousand times than raise a hand from under the table; but somehow I never can hold good cards when I've got to sit twisted around like this with my knees rubbing up against the sides of this blamed old box. You see the long and short of it is we're are sufferers, and we're suffering for a poker table. Just you send it, and don't ask offensive personal questions that might reflect on a gentleman's play."-New Oreans Times-Democrat.

The Vesuvius at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 16.-The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived in port this morning. She was last reported at West Palm Beach. The Vefront of this city, where the Wilmington, which has gone south, had been for siderable sickness among children. several weeks.

Kinston Free Press: We understand that the Snow Hill people now claim to have found eighty-one illegal registrations. If that number is stricken off the vanced all crops look healthy and with registration books uld give a manything like favorable weather are likely jority of seven for the proposed of music and dancing and plenty of

THE TOBACCO TRUST TRIAL.

The Judge Refuses to Interfere With the Composition of the Jury - Opening

Speech for the State-The First Witness. New York, June 15 .- Judge Fitzgerald today decided that the trial of the American Tobacco Company's officers should proceed with the jury originally selected. W. J. Bryon, against whom certain charges of indiscretion were made, remains a jurer. Judge Fitzgerald when the proceedings began, denied District Attorney Olcott's motion to have Mr. Bryon removed. He also denied a motion made by Lawyer Choate to have Juror Fashe examined in regard to his interview with

Reporter Piper. Mr. Choate then said that he would demand to have the attention of the grand jury called to Reporter Piper, the editor and proprietor of The Morning Journal and Advertiser, for having engaged in a conspiracy to influence the action of justice against the defense. District Attorney Olcott then opened

the case for the prosecution. He told of the formation of the company. He said: Prior to October 17th, 1889, there were five great cigarette manufacturing concerns, Allen & Ginter, W. Duke, Sons & Company; Kinney Manufacturing Company; W. S. Kimball & Co., and Goodwin & Co. They had 90 per cent. of the trade. These five concerns came together. Allen & Ginter and W. Duke, Sons & Co., each took 30 per cent.; Kinney Tobacco-Company, 20 per cent., and Kimball & Co. and Goodwin & Co., each 10 per cent. The American Tobacco Company was incorporated January 20th, 1850, in the state of New Jersey. Those five concerns maintained their separate establishments and continued to make and sell their individual brands, but when a bill of goods was sold, say for instance by Allen & Ginter, the bill was made out from Allen & Ginter, branch of the American Tobacco Company. This is most significant. It shows that this corporation was not formed to conduct a cigarette business as an ordinary corporation composed of individuals, but was a corporation of corporations, not to start a cigarette business, but simply from their aggrandized power to withstrain, aye, to strangle competi-

"They sent a circular to the tobacce trade saying that a discount of a certain percentage would be made to the jobbers who bought of the branches-any jobber who handles cigarettes in a satisfactory manner. Satisfactory to whom Satisfactory to the manufacturer. Men with money and credit and business reputation could not buy the goods of the American Tobacco Company unless, in the opinion of the company, they handle their goods in a manner satisfactory to the company.. This means plainly that these goods must be sold at any price fixed by the company. No matter how much he may need money, or how much he may disposing of his goods at a price lower than the cost, he cannot do it. These people control 90 per cent, of the cigarette nine out of ten cigarette smokers want handles these goods he can sell only to one out of ten customers, and he cannot handle the American Tobacco Company's goods except at their terms

Mr. Olcott then took up the provisions of the agreement. One was that the selling prices should be such as the tobacco company fixed. Agents, he said, were remain the property of the company. The company agreed to pay all freight charges. The agents were to have guaranteed the company loss by fire. This was another unusual proceeding. agent agreed to pay all charges, including taxes and license fees.

Jos. Park, of the grocery firm of Park

& Tillford was the first witness. The gist of his testimony, as brought out by the direct examination and cross examination, was that Park & Tillford had an agreement with the American Company and under it the firm was enabled to make a very large profit. It was stipulated that no other cigarette was to be handled by the firm, but the National Cigarette Comfrom them. Then Mr. Butler, presumbly representing the American Tobacco Company laid down an ultimatum and Park & Tillford were compelled to give up the other cigarettes, returning them to the National Company, The agreement with the American Tobacco Company was in writing and is at present in the safe of Park & Tillford, Under the agreement, Mr. Park said, his firm received a large amount of stock on consignment. Mr. Park said the agreement had been made voluntarily and that the firm expected to ive up to it.

During the cross examination of Mr. Park, Mr. Choate declared that business principles alone were entered in the transaction of the business of his clients. "They are the same principles as are employed by business houses the world over," said Mr. Choate. No further witnesses were called before adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Our New Minister to Spain.

Washington, June 16.-The president today nom nated Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, to be minister to Spain. Mr. Woodford is an old friend of Senator Plat: and the two have been on intimate terms since they were colleagues in congress a score of years ago. The incident in the early eighties when Mr. Woodford refused to support for governor, Judge Folger, later secretary of the treasury, saying he would not support a republican nominated on a "forged telegram," put him at odds with the republicans of the state for some years, but he finally went back into the fold. Senator Platt vigorously urged him for a cabinet position, trying to have him made secretary of the interior. Mr. Woodford has made a fortune in his law practice and republican friends today spoke of him as a natural diplomat. Mr. Woodford has been summoned here and will arrive tomorrow when he will have a talk with the president. There is excellent authority for the statement that Mr. Woodford will accept.

New York, June 61.-Stewart L. Woodford, the newly appointed minister to Spain, was born in this city on September 3rd, 1835, and is descended from early settlers in Connecticut, Lincoln offered him the governorship of the territory of Nebraska, but he deimed it. Later he became United States attorney at New York and prosecuted the case growing out of the blockade. He resigned to enter the army as a volunteen in Company H. One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York volunteers. He was made captain and served till 1864 in Virginia, South Carolina and the District of Columbia. He was judge advocate general of the department of the south. provost marshal general and chief of staff of General Gilmore. He was brevetted grigadier general for gallantry in action. After the war he was military governor of the city of Charleston and later of Savannah. He resigned his commission August 2, 1865 and resumed the practice of the law.

Ringwood Notes. (Correspondence of The Messenger.) Ringwood, N. C., June 15.

The crops are suffering very much for want of rain, old tobacco especialsuvius is now moored in the river in ly. There is scarcely any fruit; it is inferior and falling off. There is con-An excursion of 2,000 people from

Norfolk came to Littleton Thursday last and enjoyed themselves generally at the celebrated springs.

A picnic was held at "The Lake" near Enfield last week. There was a band barbecue and other refreshments.